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WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915.

ONE CENT. In Washington and Points Suburban
Theater, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

FURTHER INVASIONS OF AMERICAN RIGHTS WILL BE CONSTRUED AS "DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY," WILSON'S NOTE TELLS GERMANY

SHOT AND STONES FLY IN BAYONNE; 3 DEPUTIES HURT

Sheriff Makes Another Demand on Governor for Troops.

POLICE SAVE OFFICER

Strikers Raise Fund of \$300 for Ammunition and Dynamite.

BLAME PUT ON ROCKEFELLERS

Several Injured in Garment Makers' Strike in New York—Longshoremen Refuse to Consider Proposal.

Bayonne, N. J., July 23.—Serious rioting broke out in the war zone about the Tidewater and Standard Oil Company plant in Bayonne late this afternoon and again carried the strike situation out of control of local officials. Here are the day's developments:

First—Three deputy sheriffs were shot down on their way to guard the Tidewater Oil Company and one deputy's arm broken by a stone.

Second—Guards at the Tidewater works were supplied with high-power Springfield rifles and ordered to shoot to kill following the riot.

Third—Demands again were made upon Gov. Fielder by Sheriff Kinkead for State militia protection.

Fourth—Strikers raised a fund of \$300 for ammunition and dynamite.

Fifth—A mob attacked Sheriff Kinkead, who was rescued by the police.

Police Save Sheriff.

The rioting took place when Sheriff Kinkead and a squad of fifty deputies marched through the strike zone toward the Tidewater Company.

Stones were hurled at the deputies, twenty shots exchanged and Sheriff Kinkead was hemmed in by a mob of angry strikers. The windshield of his automobile was broken by stones, and it was only after a riot call sent police reserves to his assistance that the strikers were pushed back into orderly line.

Further east toward the Tidewater plant the squad of deputies were attacked by a mob. Stones and bricks flew through the air. A shot from a deputy's revolver sounded and a fusillade from the strikers followed.

Three Deputies Injured.

Opposite Engine Company No. 4, about half a mile from the Tidewater gate, a sergeant and ten patrolmen were stationed. The crowd in chase of the deputies surged in upon the police and fought hand-to-hand until relief came from the men outside the oil company's gates.

Three of the deputy sheriffs are said to have been wounded by bullets, and one suffered a fractured arm. All were taken inside the Tidewater plant for treatment.

Failure of the men to receive back pay from the Standard Oil and Tidewater Oil companies added to the general discontent. At a meeting this afternoon it was announced that Sheriff Kinkead would undertake to get the pay of any man who needed money. About 3,000 quickly gathered about the Bayonne police station at East Twenty-sixth street, demanding their pay.

Mob Threatens Sheriff.

While the agitation was at its height fifty deputies with large placards in their hands marched out of headquarters and down East Twenty-seventh street in a compact body. Behind them trailed the crowd, growing momentarily as the parade reached the more crowded section of the city.

Under the Jersey Central Railroad Bridge on East Twenty-second street Kinkead brought his automobile to a halt and attempted to stem the onrush of people intent upon bodily harm to the

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Kaiser Orders Warsaw Taken for War Fete

Paris, July 23.—Emperor William has ordered Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Field Marshal von Mackensen to capture Warsaw by August 1, in order to enable Germany to celebrate the first anniversary of the war with a great victory, according to a report that reached Paris today.

GAUNTLET FLUNG IN WILSON NOTE

Status Quo Established Which Can Be Changed Only by German Acts.

PEACE HINT IS CARRIED

Course Outlined by Which Germany Can Remain Friend of the United States.

Copenhagen, July 23.—The only word obtainable from Germany tonight is that the American note was given out there this evening, and Berlin papers proclaim the note to be "friendly, but worded with much determination."

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

President Wilson has thrown down the gauntlet for the people of the United States to Germany in his latest and what may be his final note on Germany's invasion of our rights through the operation of her submarines in the high seas.

In the note made public this morning, Germany is told how she may remain a friend of the United States, and that only by the course outlined can she remain on friendly terms. The note establishes a status quo which can be changed only by Germany, either:

1. By acceding to the demands of the United States and governing its future course accordingly, or

2. By a continuation of violations of the rights of our nationals on the high seas, a course which would be construed as "deliberately unfriendly" and to be treated accordingly.

The tone of the note is plainly indicative of impatience at the persistence with which the German government has met grave humanitarian issues with quibbles and evasions, and while polite in tone, is cold and concise in phraseology.

Features of Note.

Here are the outstanding features of the position taken by this government in the note:

First—Holds Germany a self-confessed violator of international law and its duty as a power friendly to the United States.

Second—Will insist "without compromise and at any cost" on the observance of its rights to the freedom of the high seas, the observance of the requirement of visit and search before the destruction of an American merchantman or cargo, and that the lives of Americans on all merchantmen "may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination."

Repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

Third—Flatly refuses to consider seriously the restrictions on the rights suggested by Germany in the last note, "which virtually set them aside" and which would be "an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends."

Irrelevant to Issue.

Four—Declares that Germany's references in extenuation of her policy, to the acts of Great Britain, are "irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders."

Five—Points to Germany's submarine record for the past two months as evidence of the ability of German naval commanders to conduct their operations "in substantial accord with the accepted principles of regulated warfare," and, therefore, "to remove the chief cause of offense."

Sixth—Expresses the belief that Germany will discover the shelling of the Lusitania and offer reparation.

President Wilson and his advisers do not expect an early reply to the note. As long as German submarines do not attack American vessels or endanger American lives they will be content to let the situation rest as it is for some time. While the matter never can be adjusted without some form of disavowal on the part of Germany for the sinking of the Lusitania, it is not expected that the government will demand such a disavowal.

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Scrupulous Observance of Neutral Rights Urged Upon Imperial Government if It Wishes to Preserve Friendship of America—Wilson Asserts Events of Past Two Months Have Shown Practicability of Conducting Submarine Operations in Substantial Accord with Accepted Practices of Regulated Warfare—Berlin's Counter-Proposal Is Rejected as Impossible.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AMBASSADOR GERARD.

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

GOVERNMENT'S DISAPPOINTMENT EXPRESSED.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or funda-

mental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

GERMANY'S SUGGESTION IS REJECTED.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles, upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

QUESTION OF ITALIAN WAR WITH TURKS NOW IN HANDS OF SONNINO

After Long Cabinet Council, Ministry Gives Foreign Secretary Discretionary Powers.

Rome, July 23.—The question of peace or war between Italy and Turkey now rests in the hands of Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister.

Following a cabinet council that lasted nearly four hours, the ministry gave the foreign minister full powers to take any steps necessary to secure satisfaction from Turkey for the illegal use of the Italian flag.

Italy and Turkey are nearer a diplomatic break than at any time since the war began as a result of the seizure of an Italian steamer, misuse of the Italian flag and failure of the Ottoman government to answer the protests of the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople.

GERMAN RUSE IS FAILURE.

British Silence Voices from Enemy with Rifle Volleys.

London, July 23.—A German ruse that failed to work is recounted in an official "eye-witness" narrative, dated July 18, and issued by the government press bureau today.

"At one point on the British line our men heard calls for help in excellent English coming from a point 150 yards in front of our advanced trench," says the account. "We replied to the calls with rifle fire and they immediately ceased, while those who had been making them shouted: 'You damned Scotchman.'"

Losses in Race with Death.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Having raced across the country from Denver to be at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Catherine Westcott, 30 years old, before she died, Attorney General John W. Westcott, of New Jersey, arrived in this city today twelve hours too late.

Baltimore and Ohio to Baltimore.

\$1.50 round trip every Saturday and Sunday, good returning until 9 a. m. Returning same day.

Low Week-end and Sunday Excursions fares. Southern Ry. Consult Agents—Adv.

KEYNOTES STRUCK BY WILSON IN HIS MESSAGES TO GERMANY

February 10—"The United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability of such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property, and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

May 15—"It (the government of the United States) confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of war."

"The Imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their full exercise and enjoyment."

June 9—"The government of the United States, therefore, deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

July 23—"Friendship itself prompts it (the government of the United States) to say to the Imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

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WAVE OF GERMANIC HOSTS RETARDED BY RUSSIAN STAND

Czar's Troops in Strong Positions on Vistula And Narew Rivers Engage Teutons Violently, Despite Lack of Munitions.

BERLIN REPORTS FOE BROKEN

In Fight for Possession of Lublin-Cholm Railroad, Russ Line Pierced and Slavs in Retreat, Is Official Claim—Army Bottled Up in Ivangorod Fortress.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, July 23.—Entrenched behind their strong defenses guarding Warsaw, the Russians are checking the swift progress which has brought the Austro-Germans almost to the Polish capital.

Fighting of tremendous violence is going on along the Lublin-Cholm Railway on the Vistula and along the Narew. Behind the natural barriers formed by the two rivers the Russians have constructed defenses, which, despite the lack of ammunition among the Czar's troops, are most difficult to overcome.

In their retreat to the rivers the Russians have torn up all the roads and burned all the villages. Across a barren and charred country the Germans are finding difficulty in transporting their heavy guns and ammunition trains.

With undiminished vigor, however, they continue hammering at the Russian lines north, south, and west of Warsaw, but neither Berlin nor Vienna today claim progress equal to that attained by the Teutonic armies during recent days.

The German war office tonight reports that the western bank of the Vistula from Janowice to Graniec, has been cleared of the Russians and that between the Vistula and the Bug, in the fighting for the Lublin-Cholm Railway, the Russian front has been broken at several places and the Slavs compelled to retire.

Break Russ Front.

In the Courland the pursuit of the retreating Slavs continues. In their flight, Berlin claims, they have been forced to leave behind many guns, munition wagons, field kitchens, and other supplies.

In their advance on the Narew the Germans have broken through the Russian front at Milny and Sargi, and are sweeping on the bridgehead positions of Warsaw. Fierce fighting continues at the fortified towns of Rozan and Pul-tusk and before the great fortress of Novo-Gorodsk.

Unofficial dispatches from Petrograd tell of fierce fighting along the entire front. Military critics in the Russian capital are more optimistic than they have been for some days. While they still fear that Warsaw will have to be given up, they now believe that the great natural barriers with which the Polish capital is surrounded will afford the Grand Duke Nicholas plenty of time, if the worst comes to the worst, to withdraw his army and escape the trap whose steel jaws the Germans were trying to snap down.

Fate of Warsaw in South.

Their backs to the wall, the Russians are fighting with magnificent bravery, which even the Germans stop to praise. Outnumbered in many places and under the handicap of insufficient guns and ammunition, they are hitting back valiantly and inflicting heavy losses upon the attacking troops.

The supreme effort of both armies is being made in Southern Poland before the Lublin-Cholm Railway. Here the fate

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